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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.
2 - 28 JUNE 1951

2 June 1951

On 31 May, cool weather continued in the greater part of the European USSR. The cool weather spread to Moldavia, much of the Ukraine, and the middle Volga area, and was accompanied by strong winds and heavy rains. Considerable rain also fell in the northern and eastern regions of the European USSR.

On 1 June, the daytime temperature was 5 degrees centigrade in Arkhangel'sk, 10 in Voronezh, Kazan', and Syktyvkar, 11 in Moscow and Sverdlovsk, 12 in Leningrad, 14 in Simferopol', Stalingrad, and Kuybyshev, 15 in Rostov on Don and Saratov, 20 in Krasnodar and Tbilisi, and 26 in Nal'chik and Yerevan.

Cold overcast weather with heavy rain prevailed in Krasnoyarsk and Primorskiy krais. Quite heavy rains fell in the middle Urals and in a large portion of West Siberia.

Warm, dry weather continued in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The temperature reached 23-30 degrees there.

Past rains had a favorable effect on the crops. Winter wheat is heading out as far north as a line running through Stanislav, Kiev, Sumy, Kursk, and the southern parts of Voronezh and Saratov oblasts.

Winter wheat has entered the milky stage in some areas of Izmail' and Crimea oblasts, as well as in Krasnodar and Stavropol' krais.

5 June 1951

No weather report was issued on 5 June.

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7 June 1951

On 5 and 6 of June, slightly cloudy weather without precipitation prevailed over the greater part of the European USSR. Cloudy weather with slight rain prevailed only in the Kola Peninsula and locally in the eastern regions of the European USSR. Heavy rains of short duration fell in the Caucasus. The amount of precipitation in some places exceeded 10 millimeters over a 24-hour period.

On 6 June, the noon temperature was 9 degrees in Ufa, 12 in Petrozavodsk, 13 in Sverdlovsk, 14 in Arkhangelsk, 15 in Kirov and Syktyvkar, 16 in Kazan, 17 in Nal'chik, Kuybyshev, and Chkalov, 18 in Gor'kiy, 19 in Leningrad and Saratov, 20 in Riga, Lvov, and Voronezh, 22 in Moscow and Odessa, 23 in Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, Rostov on Don, and Yerevan, 24 in Voroshilovgrad and Simferopol, 25 in Kishinev and Krasnodar.

In West Siberia, the hot, dry spell continued. Daytime temperature on 6 June was 21 degrees in Omsk, 27 in Novosibirsk, and 32 in Barnaul. In Central Asia and the majority of the oblasts of Kazakhstan, warm dry weather continued.

The hot spell and recent rains in most parts of the European USSR created favorable conditions for the growth and development of crops. A considerable portion of the European USSR is experiencing excellent conditions for the harvesting of winter crops. In the Ukrainian SSR, in the southern oblasts of the Center, and in the Middle Volga area, spring wheat has reached the stemming out stage.

In a number of rayons in Krasnoyarsk Kray, the blooming of spring wheat has been noted.

9 June 1951

On 7 and 8 June, brief rains and thunderstorms were observed in the northwestern Ukrainian SSR, in the Belorussian SSR, and in the northern and northeastern districts and localities in the central of the European USSR. Strong winds prevailed locally. In the remaining districts, slightly cloudy and hot weather prevailed.

At noon on 8 June, the temperature was 7 degrees in Petrozavodsk, 8 in Leningrad, 9 in Riga, 16 in Velikiy Luki, Minsk, and Lvov, 17 in Kursk, 18 in Ufa and Orel, 19 in Vologda and Chkalov, 22 in Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Nal'chik, 23 in Odessa, 25 in Tambov and Simferopol, 26 in Kazan, Moscow, Saratov and Stalin-grad, 27 in Gor'kiy and 28 in Krasnodar.

In West Siberia, strong winds (7-9 points) were observed. On 7 June, considerable rain fell in Omsk, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, and Kemerovo oblasts. The daytime temperature on 8 June was 12 degrees in Novosibirsk and Barnaul, 14 in Omsk, 17 in Tobolsk, 19 in Krasnoyarsk, 26 in Irkutsk. Warm dry weather continued in Central Asia and in most parts of Kazakhstan.

In Moscow Oblast and in most parts of the Urals, winter wheat has begun to head out. In the southern districts of the Center, winter rye has been blooming. It was reported that the winter rye of Krasny Kut (Saratov Oblast) has entered the milky stage.

As a result of favorable weather conditions, the development of cotton plants is being speeded up in the southern districts of the Ukraine and in Kuban'. Cotton plants south of Moldavia, Odessa, Nikolaevsk, Zaporozh'ye, and in most parts of the Rostov Oblast have formed a third leaf.

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12 June 1951

On 10 and 11 June, moderately hot weather without precipitation prevailed in the western half of the European USSR. On 10 June, considerable rain fell in the southern and southeastern Ukrainian SSR, in Kursk Oblast, in a number of rayons of Stalingrad Oblast, and also in localities in Voronezh and Tambovsk oblasts. Hot, dry weather remained in the eastern part of the European USSR. During the first 12 hours of 11 June, rain fell in the Crimea and areas in Ivanovo and Kostrom oblasts.

At noon on 11 June, the temperature was 10 degrees in Syktyvkar, 12 in Petrozavodsk, 13 in Kirov, 17 in Vologda and Simferopol', 18 in Leningrad, Veliki Luki, and Moscow, 19 in Lvov, 20 in Gor'kiy, Riga, and Minsk, 22 in Kisbinyev and Nal'chik, 23 in Tambov, Kiev, and Odessa, 24 in Orel, Kursk, Voronezh, and Voroshilovgrad, 25 in Sverdlovsk, Ufa, Rostov, Makhachkala, and Yerevan, 26 in Kazan', Dnepropetrovsk, Krasnodar, and Tbilisi, 28 in Chkalov and Saratov, 29 in Stalingrad, 30 in Kuybyshev.

Warm dry weather prevailed in most parts of West Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia. On 11 June, the temperature during the day was 25 degrees in Novosibirsk, 26 in Barnaul and Tobolsk, and 28 in Omsk.

Weather conditions in most areas favored the growth and development of crops. Winter crops were in especially good condition. The northern limit below which winter rye is heading out was extended to the line running through Leningrad, Vologda, and the northern rayons of Kostrom and Kirov oblasts. Winter rye was blooming south of Belorussia and the central parts of the European USSR, in the Middle Volga area, and in the southern districts of Bashkir.

Winter wheat was heading out in the areas south of the line running through Vladimir, Vloyn, Chernigov, Kursk, Orel, Tambov, Kuybyshev, and Chkalov. Winter wheat was entering the milky stage in the southern Ukrainian SSR and in most parts of Rostov Oblast.

14 June 1951

No weather report was issued on 14 June

16 June 1951

On 14 and 15 June, very warm and exceptionally dry weather prevailed in most parts of the European USSR. It was especially warm in the north and the northwest. Cool weather remained only in the western and central areas.

At noon on 15 June, the temperature reached 16 in Moscow and Arkhangel'sk, 17 in Leningrad and Tambov, 18 in Riga and Minsk, 19 in Lvov and Dnepropetrovsk, 20 in Kiev and Krasnodar, 23 in Odessa and Ust-Tsilma, 25 in Rostov on Don, 26 in Gor'kiy and Ufa, 27 in Syktyvkar and Voronezh, 28 in Kirov, 29 in Kazan', 30 in Chkalov and Kuybyshev, 32 in Tambov and Stalingrad, 33 in Saratov.

During the first 12 hours on 15 June, brief showers were observed in the eastern Ukraine, in the western portion of the northern Caucasus and in the northwest. Warm humid weather is aiding the rapid growth and development of crops. Winter rye is blooming in the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR. Winter rye in many central and southern areas has reached a height of more than 150 centimeters.

In Tambov Oblast, early summer grains have formed spikes. In the southern Ukraine and in the northern Caucasus, cherries and cabbages are being harvested. Throughout the southern and central regions, haying is being conducted under favorable conditions.

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Weather is becoming warmer in West Siberia. Rain fell in the southern part of Krasnoyarsk Krai and in Kemerovo Oblast. On 15 June, the temperature during the day was 13 in Krasnoyarsk, 17 in Barnaul, 18 in Novosibirsk, 23 in Omsk.

It was very warm in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. Rain fell in the eastern portions. In the Far East, it was hot and especially dry. The noon temperature was 27 degrees in Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk.

19 June 1951

On 17 and 18 June, very warm weather with maximum temperatures between 33-35 degrees prevailed in the southeastern part of the European USSR. It was quite cool in the north. Rain fell in the northern Caucasus and southern Ukraine and it also became rather cool.

At noon on 18 June, the temperature dropped to 9 degrees in Ust-Tsailma, 13 in Syktyvkar, 15 in Kirov, 17 in Vologda, 18 in Gor'kiy, Orel and Krasnodar, 20 in Rostov on Don, Tambov, Minsk, Moscow and Kazan', 21 in Ufa and Kursk, 22 in Riga and Sverdlovsk, 24 in Kiev, 25 in Lvov and Dnepropetrovsk, 26 in Saratov and Kuybyshev, 29 in Chkalov, 30 in Stalingrad.

Warm weather in the west was aiding the rapid development of grain crops. In the northern rayons of Lithuanian SSR, winter rye was beginning to bloom, and spring wheat was budding under favorable conditions. In the Baltic area, potato sprouts were appearing. Weather conditions were fine for haying and for the weeding of spring crops throughout most of the country. In the northern Caucasus and the southern Ukraine, grain harvesting was interrupted by rain.

It was very warm in West Siberia. Rain fell in the northern part of Omsk Oblast. Winter rye was beginning to form spikes in Tomsk Oblast. It was warm and dry in the Far East. The temperature at noon was 26-30 degrees.

In Central Asia, sultry weather prevails and is favoring the growth of cotton.

21 June 1951

On 19 and 20 June, it was quite cold in the western and northern regions of the European USSR. Heavy rains provided areas in the Baltic region and in Belorussia with more than 20 millimeters of precipitation. Quite heavy showers and thunderstorms also occurred in the southern Ukraine, in the eastern Caucasus, and in the southern Urals. Very warm, slightly cloudy, dry weather prevailed in the rest of the territory.

During the first 12 hours of 20 June, rain continued to fall in the northwest. Light showers also occurred in the northern regions of the central zone.

Warm weather has prevailed in most parts of the European USSR and is aiding the rapid growth and development of crops. Winter rye was blooming in the Urals, in the central regions, and in the Lithuanian SSR. The milky stage has been reached south of the central chernozem zone. In the southern Ukraine, in Moldavia, and in the northern Caucasus, the waxy stage has been reached.

Weather conditions were favorable for conducting field work in most parts of the European USSR.

The weather was very warm in West Siberia. Showers fell in Tyumen', Omsk, and Novosibirsk oblasts and provided more than 10 millimeters of precipitation.

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23 June 1951

On 21 and 22 June, the weather was moderately warm in the northwestern half of the European USSR and hot in the southeastern half.

On 21 June, heavy rains and thunderstorms furnished 20 millimeters of precipitation to localities in the western and northern oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR, and in certain central rayons. Light showers also fell in the north and north-east. During the first 12 hours of 22 June, rain was observed in the central regions.

Warm weather hastened crop development. Winter crops reached the waxy stage in the southern districts of the Ukraine, in the northern Caucasus, and in the Lower Volga region (as far as Kamyshin). In the northern regions, winter rye was heading out and in the central belt, it was blooming. Spring wheat reached the stemming out stage in the West, the Center, and in the Urals. It is blooming in the Ukraine and in the Central Volga region, while in the extreme south it has reached the milky stage.

Barley has reached the milky stage in most regions of the Ukraine and the Lower Volga. This year very good conditions have existed for the growth of sunflowers. During the period of blooming in the Kuban, sunflowers have reached a height of 160 centimeters.

It has been rather warm in West Siberia. Winter rye is blooming in most regions, and spring wheat was stemming out.

Quite dry, warm weather has prevailed in East Siberia. Winter rye is forming spikes and spring wheat is stemming out in this area.

26 June 1951

On 24 and 25 June, clear, dry weather prevailed over most parts of the European USSR. Cloudy weather with brief showers was observed in the east and southeast. Total precipitation in the eastern rayons of Chkalov Oblast and the southern rayons of Chelyabinsk Oblast amounted to 15-20 millimeters.

During the first 12 hours of 25 June, the temperature was 12-16 degrees in the east and southeast of the European USSR, 18-19 in the central and northern regions, and 22-25 in the western and southern regions.

Winter wheat reached the waxy stage and fully mature stages in the northern Caucasus and in the southern districts of the Ukrainian SSR. In many regions, harvesting was started under favorable weather conditions. The growth of winter rye is speeding up, reportedly reaching the milky stage in the southern rayons of Tula Oblast. Blooming of winter rye was noted in the area of Pskov.

Cloudy weather with brief showers and thunderstorms prevailed in the western and northern areas of Kazakhstan and in the southwestern districts of Siberia. Considerable precipitation (more than 4 millimeters) was recorded in many rayons of West Kazakhstan, Gur'yev, Kustanai, and Omsk oblasts.

During the first 12 hours of 25 June, the temperature was 22 degrees in Novosibirsk, 24 in Krasnoyarsk, 25 in Irkutsk, 27 in Barnaul, 28 in Blagoveshchensk, and 30 in Chita.

28 June 1951

On 26 and 27 June, warm, dry weather prevailed over most parts of the European USSR. Overcast weather with showers was observed only in the extreme northern regions. Brief showers fell in the east and in the extreme west. During the first 12 hours of 27 June, the temperature was 23-25 degrees throughout most of the European USSR. It was 15 degrees in Sverdlovsk and Ufa, and 17 in Chkalov.

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High temperatures and an adequate moisture supply in the soil are favoring the growth and development of field crops in most parts of the European USSR. In the southern districts of Voronezh Oblast, winter rye had reached the waxy stage.

In West Siberia and in northeast Kazakhstan, cool, rainy weather prevailed. During the first 12 hours of 27 June, the temperature was 10 degrees in Novosibirsk, Karagandin, and Semipalatinsk oblasts. Abundant rain (more than 10 millimeters in some places) fell in the southern areas of Krasnoyarsk Kray.

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